

Name _____ Date _____

- 1) The Black Death refers to: 1) _____
- A) the collapse of the European economy in the 14th century.
 - B) a disease transmitted through African slaves.
 - C) the famine that occurred from 1315 to 1317.
 - D) a virulent plague that struck 14th century Europe.
 - E) a heretical sect of gnostic Christians.

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- 2) The Black Death: 2) _____
- A) was preceded by years of famine that weakened the populace.
 - B) followed the trade routes into Europe from England.
 - C) is thought by most scholars to be a form of small pox.
 - D) was preceded by a gradual decline in population.
 - E) devastated primarily the rural population of Europe.

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- 3) All of the following are true of the bubonic plague EXCEPT: 3) _____
- A) It was known as the Black Death.
 - B) It struck only children and the elderly.
 - C) It was transmitted by rat- or human-borne fleas.
 - D) It spread rapidly once it arrived in Europe.
 - E) It was transmitted along trade routes.

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- 4) The Black Death found its way into Europe via: 4) _____
- A) North Africa.
 - B) Asian trade routes.
 - C) Greenland and Iceland.
 - D) Spain.
 - E) Scandinavia.

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- 5) Among the social and economic consequences of the bubonic plague was a/an: 5) _____
- A) shrunken labor supply.
 - B) rise in agricultural prices.
 - C) increase in urban population.
 - D) rise in value of the estates of the nobility.
 - E) decline in the price of luxury and manufactured goods.

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- 6) Which social group suffered the greatest decline in power as a result of the plague? 6) _____
- A) noble landholders
 - B) women
 - C) peasants
 - D) clergy
 - E) urban elites

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- 7) What two groups were the traditional "containers" of monarchy? 7) _____
- A) landed nobility and the church
 - B) the church and urban elites
 - C) the church and the laity
 - D) the laity and landed nobility
 - E) the peasantry and laity

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- 8) All of the following are true of the Hundred Years' War EXCEPT: 8) _____
- A) It was caused by long-standing rivalries and animosities between England and France.
 - B) It changed the political systems of both France and England.
 - C) It ended with a decisive English victory.
 - D) It was launched when England's Edward III claimed the French throne.
 - E) It was a struggle for national identity.

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- 9) At the outset of the Hundred Years' War: 9) _____
- A) England was in a state of civil war.
 - B) the English navy ruled the seas.
 - C) England was wealthier than France.
 - D) France had a larger population than England.
 - E) France was superior militarily.

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- 10) The French peasant uprising of 1358 is known as the: 10) _____
- A) Ciompi.
 - B) Taille.
 - C) Jacquerie.
 - D) Western rising.
 - E) Pilgrimage of Grace.

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- 11) The primary reason for early French failure in the Hundred Years' War was: 11) _____
- A) deficient numbers in the military.
 - B) superior English financial resources.
 - C) that they were a "modern" state fighting a feudal society.
 - D) internal disunity.
 - E) poor military strategy.

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- 12) Joan of Arc was executed on May 30, 1431 under this charge: 12) _____
- A) kidnapping.
 - B) treason.
 - C) murder.
 - D) heresy.
 - E) fraud.

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- 13) The burden of the Hundred Years' War fell mostly on the: 13) _____
- A) peasants.
 - B) military.
 - C) nobility.
 - D) clergy.
 - E) women.

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- 14) What papal doctrine contributed to the transformation of the papacy into a great secular power? 14) _____
- A) Plenitude of power
 - B) Papal hegemony
 - C) Papal infallibility
 - D) Papal primacy
 - E) Petrine doctrine

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- 15) The papal bull *Unam Sanctum* declared that: 15) _____
- A) only men could be priests.
 - B) only strong monarchies could fulfill the Christian gospel.
 - C) the Holy Roman Emperor could establish national churches in his realm.
 - D) temporal authority was "subject" to the spiritual power of the Church.
 - E) a new crusade was necessary in order to unify European spiritually.

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- 16) *Defender of Peace*, written by Marsilius of Padua, depicted the pope as: 16) _____
- A) the Anti-Christ.
 - B) a Christ-like figure who was elected to save the world from its wickedness.
 - C) the king of kings.
 - D) a subordinate member of society.
 - E) the supreme ruler.

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- 17) The phrase "Babylonian Captivity" refers to: 17) _____
- A) the persecution of the Lollards and Hussites by the church.
 - B) the period of time when France had no universally recognized monarch.
 - C) the precarious position of the church in France during the Hundred Years' War.
 - D) the state of the church in Czechoslovakia after religious reformers took control of it.
 - E) how the papacy was held in political bondage at Avignon.

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- 18) In 1409 the Council of Pisa: 18) _____
- A) united the Catholic Church.
 - B) nullified the position of pope.
 - C) dissolved in the face of deep divisions within its delegates.
 - D) deposed both the Roman and Avignon popes, and elected a new pope.
 - E) was recognized by the entire Catholic Church as the ultimate authority.

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